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October 16, 1986

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information needed for sound policymaking decisions and therefore creates a clouded financial picture. A more appropriate alternative to cash-basis accounting is accrual-basis accounting or GAAP.

Applying GAAP [generally accepted accounting procedures] produces a more accurate picture of our Government's financial health. Accrual-based accounting matches expenses with their associated revenues; in other words, it recognizes financial events as they occur. Hence, it keeps track of all assets and liabilities. It provides the tools to evaluate both the current and future financial picture of an organization. The U.S. Government requires numerous State and local governments and all publicly held companies to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP. This ensures that these organizations will use the most sophisticated accounting methods presently available.

A study conducted by Arthur Andersen & Co. compared consolidated financial statements under cash-basis accounting with statements under GAAP. Under GAAP, the more accurate of the two, the deficit for 1984 was \$148.1 billion higher than under cash-basis accounting. In fact, GAAP accounting shows that the National Government has been running deficits for the last decade which have exceeded the reported deficits by as much as 200 percent and 300 percent.

These deficits manifest a profound problem: a lack of accountability of elected officials to their constituents. Members of Congress, under present accounting methods, are able to adopt programs which provide benefits currently without providing funding until later years. Individual citizens are therefore unable to judge whether their representatives are creating and maintaining programs in a fiscally responsible manner.

The legislation I am introducing, the Truth in Government Accounting Act of 1986, will make the National Government fiscally responsible to the people. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and make public, for each fiscal year, consolidated financial statements for the United States based on accrual accounting procedures. These statements shall include reports on the operations of all instrumentalities of the United States Government. This will force the National Government to stop using the cash-basis of accounting and start using the GAAP method.

It also requires that the Secretary of the Treasury publish these statements each year. He will also notify the people about the existence of these statements and make them public by placing a notice on all tax forms that copies of these statements are available and will be sent to all who request them. This will ensure that all citizens have the opportunity to evaluate whether their tax dollars are being spent wisely.

This act also requires the Comptroller General to use the accrual method of accounting to audit the financial statements prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury will provide the Comptroller General with all the necessary information and facilities needed to insure a successful audit. This will ensure that the financial statements of the National Government are prepared properly and that they meet the highest standards of the accounting profession.

Finally, my bill requires the President, when submitting his budget, to provide a summary

of how the use of GAAP procedures would effect estimated expenditures, appropriations, and receipts of the Government in the year for which the budget is submitted. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall also prepare all budgets submitted to the President according to both the cash and accrual accounting methods. This will enable the public and its elected officials to judge the value of GAAP method of accounting.

The time has now come to return our country to the path of fiscal responsibility. We must also make our representatives more accountable to their constituents. By forcing the National Government to adopt GAAP accounting procedures, we can further these noble goals. I urge my colleagues to consider my bill and support it. I believe the financial integrity of our country is at stake. We must act now.

WORLD FOOD DAY

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 16, 1986

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, today is World Food Day. World Food Day was instituted by the Food and Agriculture Organization to mobilize awareness and support for the long-term effort needed to overcome world hunger and malnutrition. We in Congress, have a crucial role to play in ensuring that the U.S. Government and the U.S. people work together to address these serious concerns.

Hunger affects hundreds of millions of people. Over 15 million lives are lost annually due to malnutrition-related illness and death. An estimated 40,000 people die daily from the effects of hunger. And in the United States, the 20 million people who live in poverty are at daily risk of hunger.

Hunger in its starkest reality is manifested in the wasted bodies of children living in wartorn Sudan. We must respond to these desperate and immediate needs. However, World Food Day also calls attention to the chronic hunger of those hundreds of millions who, while not visibly starving, are still leading lives of hunger, sickness, and reduced physical and mental capability.

This year, special attention is focused on the importance of fisheries resources in eradicating world hunger. Many poor and undernourished people around the world could be assisted to improve their diets with fish and fish products. Aquaculture development substantially increase the permanent food supply at low cost. Programs to expand these opportunities are supported through the Department of Agriculture, the Agency for International Development (AID), and the Peace Corps. Several universities and private voluntary organizations are also developing programs. At the Select Committee on Hunger, we will continue to explore these opportunities to alleviate hunger.

As Chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, I have been honored to be a part of many important initiatives supported by Members of Congress and the American people to reduce hunger. This year the Child Survival Fund of AID will be increased to \$75 million, allowing for expansion of basic health care services to millions of malnourished children and their mothers. Furthermore, additional

funding for agriculture projects targeted to people in the poorest countries, particularly in Africa, will be made available through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the International Development Association of the World Bank.

On the domestic front, we have been successful in our efforts to allow poor and homeless people in this country access to additional food assistance in nonprofit soup kitchens and shelters through the Food Stamp Program. This could greatly enhance the ability of private groups to meet the needs of the poor and unemployed, many of whom are children and single parents. Another significant achievement this year was a substantial increase for the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) Program, which targets food benefits to poor children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

There are important milestones in our battle to alleviate hunger and the conditions which perpetuate hunger. However, we are very far from eliminating hunger in our world. In 1974, the first world food conference was convened by the United Nations in Rome. The conference adopted recommendations and pledged to eliminate hunger within 10 years. The failure to achieve that goal is self-evident. Clearly the task is difficult and requires more than rhetoric. It requires hard choices and sacrifice. I call on each of you to assist in achieving this goal.

ARMS CONTROL ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 16, 1986

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, during the 99th Congress, the House Foreign Affairs Committee and its Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science, under my chairmanship, considered and acted on a wide range of arms control issues which led to decisive and constructive House action on several key arms control issues including: limitations on nuclear testing, continued adherence to the sublimits of the SALT II Treaty, budgetary limitations on the strategic defense initiative, reaffirmation of the ABM Treaty, preservation of the ban on antisatellite (ASAT) weapons testing, and prohibitions on the production of binary chemical weapons.

What follows is a description of the House action in these areas as well as an account of the evolution of these issues by the subcommittee, through the committee and onto the floor. A brief account of other related arms control issues the committee has and will continue to address is also contained in this report.

NUCLEAR TESTING

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HISTORY

The Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science conducted several hearings on proposals to ban nuclear testing. Members of the House and Senate were heard from in a subcommittee hearing conducted on February 26, 1985, on House Joint Resolution 3, legislation urging the Presi-

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dent to seek the advice and consent of the Senate on the ratification of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, and to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union on a comprehensive test ban treaty.

During a May 1, 1985, hearing and markup testimony was received from a representative of ACDA as well as private experts with scientific expertise relating to nuclear testing. The measure was subsequently approved by voice vote for full committee action.

The full committee marked up House Joint Resolution 3 on May 15, 1985, and ordered it favorably reported by voice vote. (House Rept. 99-221.)

In passing this resolution by a strong bipartisan vote of 268 to 148, the House expressed its firm commitment to bring an end to nuclear testing. The House, in fact, added its voice to the Senate's which in 1984 passed the exact language of House Joint Resolution 3 as an amendment to the Defense authorization bill by a vote of 77 to 22. With both houses taking similar action, Congress is firmly on record in favor of negotiation rather than endless escalation as the way to end the costly arms race.

This decisive House vote reflected a call for a commonsense arms control policy. We should return to the longstanding established policy—pursued by every President since Eisenhower—that test bans are necessary to stop the nuclear arms race. Reductions in our nuclear arsenals without a nuclear test ban to prevent the introduction of newer, more deadly weapons into our arsenals, is at best an incomplete and tentative national security and arms control policy.

HOUSE ACTION ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

The House acted strongly to limit nuclear testing in an amendment to the fiscal year 1986 Defense authorization bill. The House by a vote of 224 to 198 on August 8, 1986, prohibited funds for conducting nuclear weapons tests over 1 kiloton unless the President certifies to the Congress that the Soviets have conducted a test over 1 kiloton and unless the Soviets refuse to accept in-country monitoring arrangements.

The strong action of the House reflects an overriding desire to bring an end to nuclear testing as a way to control the escalating nuclear arms race. Reducing nuclear weapons is meaningless if we do not also refrain from adding new nuclear weapons to our arsenals.

Moreover, pursuit of a nuclear test ban enhances United States credibility with our allies and offsets the propaganda advantage that Soviet Leader Gorbachev has exploited since the summer of 1986 when he declared a unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing and asked the United States to join that moratorium.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DOE AUTHORIZATION ACT

On October 15, 1986, the House approved conference report language that rejected the 1-year ban on nuclear testing above 1 kiloton. Under a separate agreement, the President has indicated that he will submit to the Senate two unratified treaties—the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty—and to recommend their ratification. While the President's decision to submit the two treaties to the Senate for ratification at the beginning of the next Congress represents a significant step in the

right direction, a number of potential stumbling blocks remain in the way of Senate ratification of the treaties and the resumption of United States-Soviet discussions that would lead to a comprehensive test ban agreement. It will, therefore, be incumbent upon the next Congress to continue to monitor closely the test ban issue if the ultimate goal of a total cessation in nuclear testing by both sides is to be achieved.

ADHERENCE TO SALT AGREEMENTS FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HISTORY

The committee has considered the merits of continuing U.S. adherence to the SALT arms control agreements in numerous hearings and briefings, including the April 15, 1986, Arms Control Subcommittee hearing on the "Implications of Abandoning SALT."

In the aftermath of the President's May 27, 1986, decision to abandon United States adherence to the SALT agreements in the future, on June 11, 1986, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 360, a resolution providing that the President shall continue to adhere to the numerical sublimits of the SALT agreements for as long as the Soviet Union does likewise. It was my hope that the resolution would provide a vehicle for the Congress to urge the President to honor his commitment to the SALT agreements.

On June 12, 1986, the committee approved House Concurrent Resolution 360 after adopting an amendment in the nature of a substitute by a vote of 29 to 11. (House Report 99-634.)

Floor debate on this measure occurred in the House of Representatives on June 19, 1986 and was passed by a bipartisan vote of 258-145. In passing this legislation, the Congress expressed its opposition to U.S. abandonment of the SALT arms control regime with nothing to replace it and expressed its strong support for maintaining the existing restraints on U.S. and Soviet forces found in the SALT agreements.

HOUSE ACTION ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

By a vote of 225 to 186, on August 12, 1986, the House attached to the fiscal year 1986 Defense authorization bill strong policy language and funding limitations regarding the SALT Treaty. The House voted to prohibit the expenditure of funds for nuclear weapons that exceed the sublimits of the SALT II agreement unless the President certifies to the Congress that the Soviet Union has exceeded those sublimits.

Such action reflects the wisdom that some constraints on the Soviet nuclear arsenal are better than no constraints on their arsenal. Since SALT II was signed, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union have exceeded the sublimits. By supporting this measure, the House reaffirmed the logic of maintaining adherence to the sublimits while our negotiators in Geneva attempt to draft a better arms control agreement that results in greater reductions and strategic stability. The House saw no logic in abandoning existing constraints before there is something to supersede them. Preservation of the existing constraints on the Soviets is simply common sense.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DOE AUTHORIZATION ACT

On October 15, 1986, the House approved a conference report containing strong policy language that urges the President to continue

observing the SALT II Treaty sublimits, provided that the Soviet Union continues to adhere to those sublimits. The conference language reflects congressional opposition to the U.S. abandonment of the SALT arms control regime and congressional support for continued United States and Soviet adherence to the numerical sublimits of the treaty. In view of the current arms control impasse, as reflected in the recently concluded United States-Soviet summit in Iceland, it is even more incumbent upon the President to preserve the arms control limitations as embodied in the SALT agreement.

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HISTORY

The Arms Control Subcommittee has conducted an extensive series of ongoing hearings on the administration's strategic defense initiative (SDI). Based on our first series of hearings, the subcommittee concluded that the SDI would be extremely costly, probably technically unworkable, with adverse implications for arms control. Serious concerns were expressed during our hearings concerning a likely outcome of the SDI: A dual arms race that will render the ABM Treaty meaningless.

There is a general consensus in the Congress for maintaining an adequate level of SDI research. But many believe that the levels the administration has been requesting for SDI research are inordinately high and that SDI research should be conducted within the terms of the longstanding interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

When the administration attempted to reinterpret the ABM Treaty last year, the committee immediately held a hearing to examine the President's policy. Testimony from the U.S. negotiator to the ABM Treaty negotiations and others confirmed that the ABM Treaty was clear in its prohibition of the testing, development and deployment of space-based, air-based, sea-based, and mobile land-based ABM systems and components. The administration disputed this longstanding interpretation of the ABM Treaty and then attempted to mollify the opposition to its decision by stating that it would adhere to the longstanding interpretation of the ABM Treaty even though it contended that it was legally free to broadly interpret the Treaty.

As many of us in Congress seriously question the broad interpretation, we therefore welcome current administration policy which is to abide by the longstanding interpretation of the ABM Treaty as it pursues research into SDI technologies.

The committee also examined the impact of the SDI on our allies. Specifically, we explored the issue of technology transfer between the United States, our NATO allies and Japan relative to the SDI in a joint hearing by the Arms Control Subcommittee, the Europe and the Middle East Subcommittee, and International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee on December 10, 1985.

HOUSE ACTION ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

On August 12, 1986, the House adopted an amendment to the fiscal year Defense authorization bill to maintain SDI funding essentially at current levels with an adjustment for inflation. This resulted in a cut in SDI funding from the administration's request of \$5.4 billion to \$2.4 billion—including DOE money. This measure passed by a vote of 238 to 178.

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In supporting this measure, the House concluded that the administration request was excessive. The House went on record in support of continued research into SDI technologies but at a level consistent with budgetary concerns and within the parameters of the ABM Treaty.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DOD AUTHORIZATION ACT

On October 15, 1986, the House approved conference language cutting the President's funding request to \$3.5 billion, approximately halfway between the House and Senate approved versions. While there still remains in Congress a general consensus for maintaining an adequate level of SDI research, the cut in SDI funds from the President's original request of \$5.4 billion reflects a belief by many that the level the administration has requested is much too high for an adequate research program alone and also reflects congressional interest in assuring that the SDI program be conducted within the confines of the long-standing interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

In this regard, it is important to note that the conference agreement contains a provision which stipulates that action by the Congress in approving SDI funds does not express or imply an intention on the part of the Congress that the United States should abrogate, violate, or otherwise erode the ABM Treaty, and does not express or imply any determination or commitment on the part of the Congress that the United States develop, test, or deploy ballistic missile strategic defense weaponry that would contravene the ABM Treaty.

ANTISATELLITE [ASAT] WEAPONS POLICY

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HISTORY

The committee has conducted several hearings to examine the arms control implications of pursuing an ASAT weapons system. In my view, instead of spending money on another weapons system, we should be working with the Soviet Union at the Geneva Arms Control Talks to reach an agreement to ban ASAT weapons as a way to prevent an arms race in space. The congressional action on ASAT represents a major step toward averting an arms race in space and demonstrates congressional support toward improving the climate of negotiation between the United States and the Soviet Union in avoiding an extension of the arms race into space.

HOUSE ACTION ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

The House, on August 13, 1986, voted 222 to 197 for an amendment to the fiscal year 1986 Defense authorization bill to retain current law which bans ASAT tests against objects in space unless the President certifies that the Soviets have conducted such a test.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DOD AUTHORIZATION ACT

On October 15, 1986, the House agreed to conference report language that preserves the ban on the production and deployment of anti-satellite weapons. Continuation of the ASAT weapons ban reaffirms congressional belief that an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on banning ASAT's would represent a major step toward averting a costly and destabilizing arms race in space. Continuation of this mutual ASAT ban represents the only significant arms control achievement of the past six years which can be directly attributed to House insistence.

BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Over the last few years, I have led a bipartisan group in Congress—Representatives JOHN PORTER, Illinois, and MARGE ROUKEMA, New Jersey, in the House and Senators MARK HATFIELD, Oregon, and DAVID PRYOR, Arkansas, in the Senate—against the production of new lethal nerve gas chemical weapons—that is binary.

In June 1986, a GAO report, was released that found that binary chemical weapons are undergoing persistent test failures, don't work now, and probably never will work properly.

Reflecting my views on this important issue, I am a cosponsor of bipartisan-supported legislation that: bans the production of binary chemical weapons; calls for a negotiated arms control ban on the use and production of chemical weapons; and calls for the preservation of the U.S. chemical deterrent by improving U.S. defenses against chemical weapons.

HOUSE ACTION ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

On August 3, a bipartisan majority of the House of Representatives adopted the Porter-Fascell amendment that bans funding for binary production during fiscal year 1987 and prohibits the unilateral withdrawal of U.S. chemical weapons now in Europe. For the fifth consecutive time, the House of Representatives said "no" to a flawed strategy based on a flawed weapon. We wisely rejected the Pentagon's request to produce binary nerve gas weapons for sound foreign policy, defense, budgetary, and arms control reasons. Rather than producing chemical nerve gas weapons, we should be negotiating an arms control agreement that bans the production and usage of nerve gas chemical weapons.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DOD AUTHORIZATION ACT

On October 15, 1986, the House approved conference report language on binary chemical weapons which contains the following main elements: Prohibits funding for the Bigeye Bomb Production Program, and Bigeye components during fiscal year 1987; and prohibits final assembly of the 155-mm. artillery binary shell during fiscal year 1987.

In short, an operational 155-mm. binary chemical weapon is not possible for at least 1 year—fiscal year 1987—and an operational Bigeye chemical bomb is not possible for at least 2 years—fiscal year 1987 and fiscal year 1988.

While not as conclusive as many of us would like, the conference position on chemical weapons reaffirms Congress' position that we should not be funding a weapons system that does not work, is not proven safe for our troops, needlessly adds billions of dollars to the deficit, unilaterally eliminates the present chemical deterrent in Europe, and undermines efforts of the superpowers to agree to an arms control agreement that bans chemical weapons.

As we address this problem in the next Congress, we should not fund a full and final binary chemical production program unless: progress on an arms control agreement with the Soviets proves impossible; an independent assessment by GAO concludes that binary weapons are technically ready for production and operationally safe and usable; and our European allies agree to replace unitary chemical weapons on their soil with binary chemical weapons.

GENEVA ARMS CONTROL TALKS

As a member of the House observers Group to the Geneva Arms Control Talks, one of my responsibilities is to monitor the status of each round of talks. As new United States and Soviet proposals are tabled in Geneva, those proposals are reviewed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—most recently on September 10 on page E-3035—pointing out areas of agreement between the United States and Soviet proposals and remaining areas of contention.

I have also organized numerous closed briefings for the House Observers, House Foreign Affairs Committee members and Members of Congress on the status of the Geneva Arms Control Talks, the summit preparatory meetings between U.S. and Soviet officials in Moscow on August 11 and 12 and in the United States on September 5 and 6, and the preparations for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Iceland. Members have been briefed by Secretary of State Shultz, our negotiators to the Geneva Arms Control Talks, Ambassador at Large Paul Nitze, and other administration representatives.

ARMS CONTROL AND THE ATOMIC BOMB: 40 YEARS LATER

In conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb, a hearing was held on May 13, 1985, to discuss the arms control implications of the atomic bomb some 40 years later. The subcommittee heard testimony from three world-renowned nuclear physicists: Hans Bethe, professor of physics, Cornell University, and Bernard Feld and Philip Morrison, professors of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, all of whom were involved in the development of the atomic bomb and the Manhattan project. These nuclear physicists underscored the necessity to control the nuclear arms race by pursuing nuclear testing bans and keeping the SDI Program fully consistent with the long-standing interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

ARMS CONTROL WORKSHOPS

In cooperation with the Congressional Research Service, the Foreign Affairs Committee and its Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science sponsored nine informal workshops for Members of Congress to discuss the role and importance of arms control as an integral part of our country's national security policy. Key outside national security and arms control experts joined House Members to discuss such topics as:

First. Nuclear Arms Control: A Brief Historical Survey.

Second. Goals of U.S. Nuclear Arms Control Policy.

Third. Structuring Nuclear Arms Control Policy.

Fourth. Treaty Compliance and Nuclear Arms Control.

Fifth. The Internal Dynamics of U.S. Nuclear Arms Control Policymaking.

Sixth. Soviet Attitudes and Objectives in Negotiations.

Seventh. The Impact of Technology on Nuclear Arms Control.

Eighth. Linkage: Nuclear Arms Control in the Broader Context of United States-Soviet Relations.

Ninth. The Role of Congress in Nuclear Arms Control.

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RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY'S (ACDA) 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

On September 16, 1986, I and the ranking minority member of the committee, Representative BROOKFIELD introduced House Resolution 551, commending ACDA for its 25 years of service.

The resolution was approved by the committee on the same day by a voice vote and subsequently passed by the full House and September 22, 1986.

The purpose of this agency is to make arms control an integral part of U.S. national security policy. Our hope in passing this resolution is that ACDA in the next 25 years will be even more successful in integrating arms control into U.S. policy than it was in its first 25 years.

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE ARMS CONTROL POLICY

As should be clear, 1986 was a very active year with respect to arms control issues for us in Congress. In view of persistent evidence that the administration's arms control policy remains inconclusive, incomplete, and uncertain, it is incumbent for the Congress to call upon the administration to pursue a more meaningful, consistent, and comprehensive arms control policy.

In this respect, the United States should specify:

First. Seek the resumption of bilateral comprehensive test ban (CTB) negotiations;

Second. Propose a comprehensive verification package that would force the Soviets into concrete action on Gorbachev's offer of on-site inspections and "any other additional verification measures";

Third. Obtain a mutual reaffirmation by both superpowers of adherence to SALT II and to the longstanding interpretation of the ABM Treaty;

Fourth. Press United States concerns on Soviet compliance through the private diplomatic channels of the Standing Consultative Commission (SCC) and reject Pentagon recommendations to abandon United States adherence to existing arms control agreements; and

Fifth. Accelerate efforts to achieve a verifiable ban on chemical weapons by agreeing as a first step to prohibit the production of new chemical weapons and to impose common export controls.

Such an approach would be a marked improvement from continuation of the administration's current arms control approach that is primarily based on rhetoric and which has resulted in not one negotiated arms control agreement over the past 6 years.

As the next Congress convenes early next year, I pledge to continue my efforts in support of a comprehensive arms control policy that increases stability, reduces the threat of nuclear war, and enhances U.S. and world security.

COMPETITION VERSUS THE COMMONWEAL

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 16, 1986

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to my fellow colleagues the following speech made on October 7, 1986,

by Robert Atwell, president of the American Council on Education. Mr. Atwell observes that under the right circumstances, competition plays a vital role in creating a powerful and diverse system of higher education in our country, but when gone awry, as may be the case today, this same force dulls the very lines of distinction among institutions it so carefully crafted. I believe Mr. Atwell's remarks are thought provoking and timely in light of the 5-year reauthorization of the Higher Education Act recently enacted by Congress.

COMPETITION VERSUS THE COMMONWEAL

[Remarks of Robert H. Atwell, President, American Council on Education. Given at American Council on Education Annual Meeting, San Francisco, October 7, 1986]

My comments today are in keeping with the spirit of this annual meeting, which invites you to examine some current American social realities and speculate about the future we face. I would like to offer reflections on the current tension between competition and cooperation within the various sectors of higher education. For we will pay if it goes too far. American history has shown competition to be healthy, but it has also shown that too much competition can be destructive. I believe it is necessary to rein in the more unproductive forces of competition, which are on the verge of going out of control. At the moment, the failure to exercise restraint will weaken our public policy credibility and will invite further unwelcome and intrusive regulatory actions by government. Strengthening the commonweal is not simply a noble idea, though nobility should surely justify it. It is an imperative if we are to be a social force in this Nation rather than mere vendors of educational services.

The choices we face today are rooted in a fundamental tension in American society that is a source of strength to our Nation but at the same time imperils our collective welfare. The tension is between the pursuit of individual goals and commitment to the collective good. In a concrete way, it is expressed as competition among organizations, groups, and industries, as opposed to cooperation to achieve larger, shared goals.

Surely, this country would not be the great and rich democracy that it is without its traditions of individualism and free enterprise. But neither society as a whole, nor higher education is best served by the unregulated pursuit of self-interest. I am dismayed by the now-popular notion that obedience to market forces is the best approach to public policy, economic life, or individual transactions. I am frightened by the growing public acceptance of the idea that these market forces will somehow sort things out and that the most economically and socially fit will survive.

Pulling against these competitive forces is the reality that we live in an increasingly global village where we must work together to reduce conflict and to see to the equitable distribution of resources. Redressing the balance between the individual and the larger society, between nationalism and the global village, between competition and cooperation, between the pursuit of our own self-interest and our responsibilities to others should be major agenda items for American society, and for higher education as well in the late 20th century. For I fear that if we do not attend to these values, we will undo much of the progress we have made in the last 200 years toward fulfilling the American dream.

America was born in a spirit of revolution and rebellion, and the pursuit of individual

freedom has had an illustrious history in this Nation. We have leaned toward individualism, competition, and free enterprise. Beginning with the New Deal and extending essentially until the beginning of the Reagan Presidency, the United States took modest and halting steps in the direction of the cooperative or egalitarian approach. We are at a crossroad today.

The subject of individualism and the commonweal has taken on a new urgency for all of us citizens and educators. We have a great deal at stake and the American people continue to be ambivalent about this issue. There are both encouraging and dangerous signs on the horizon.

The current administration, reflecting in part, but not entirely, the mood of the American people, has made its position clear. It has rejected the social welfare experiments of the previous 50 years, turning us backward toward what it believes is our historic free enterprise heritage in which the role of the Government is limited to national defense and to the delivery of the mail. The administration believes that the untrammeled pursuit of self-interest will give us more economic growth and a generally more productive society than would result from a more activist government.

The policies of this administration have clearly reflected a diminished commitment to investing in the overall social good—through education, through attention to the growing underclass in American society, and through other social programs designed to help those who, for whatever reason, have been deprived of their share of the beautiful American pie. As a result, during the first 4 years of the Reagan administration, the richest one-fifth of our families gained \$25 billion in disposable income, and the poorest one-fifth lost \$7 billion. Any society that concentrates 30 percent of the wealth in less than 5 percent of the population must seriously examine its definition of fairness.

The pursuit of self-interest will inevitably widen the gap between rich and poor, the educated and the uneducated, the powerful and the disenfranchised. A recent article in the New York Times pointed out that the growing polarization of our society and the rapid expansion of the underclass creates its own dynamic: The haves do what they can to avoid contact with the have-nots. The haves do not use public schools, parks, or mass transit, and thus they do not support expenditures for these services. As author Barbara Ehrenreich says, "If you send your children to private school, commute to work by taxi, and find your clean air at Aspen, you are likely to prefer a tax cut to the expansion of Government services."

By defining the common good as national defense, this administration has rationalized abandoning the individual and has chosen guns over butter. Reducing the Federal deficit has become a smokescreen. The administration helped to create the present deficit by vast increases in defense spending, coupled with an excessive 1981 tax cut. It has now proposed to solve the problem it helped to create by massive cuts in discretionary domestic spending. Discretionary domestic spending, only a small part of which is for education, did not cause the budget problem. It has been a declining share of federal spending for years and yet this administration proposes to balance the budget with that 17 percent of expenditures. Fortunately, the Congress does not agree. It is generally accepted on both sides of the political aisle that this budget problem will be solved by a combination of moderating growth in defense spending, moderating growth in entitlements, and levying a tax increase.

OCA 86-1869
3 June 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: C/ACIS

FROM:

STAT

SUBJECT: Verification Issues on Strategic and Conventional Weapon
Systems: Congressional Hearing on HR 3100, HR 4542 and HR 3442

1. On 15 May 1986, the Subcommittee on Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems conducted a hearing on several "verification" issues. The actual hearing was conducted by a special subdivision of the Subcommittee known as the Arms Control and Disarmament Panel. In connection with that hearing, the panel focused on three legislative initiatives: HR 3100, providing for a comprehensive bilateral and verifiable freeze between the United States and the Soviet Union on testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapon systems; HR 4542, which prohibits the obligation or expenditure of funds appropriated to the DOD or DOE for development, explosive testing, or production of strategic defense systems incorporating nuclear explosive devices; and HR 3442, the Simultaneous Test-Ban Act.

2. Two more hearings are scheduled by the panel: on 4 June, receiving testimony from Mr. Rowny, and 11 June with Mr. Nitze as the chief witness. Thereafter, the panel will report to the Subcommittee. Committee staff has informed me that the panel will probably file a negative report on all three bills. However, the sponsors of these bills are likely to recast them into amendment form and offer them as amendments to the Defense Authorization bill for FY-87, when that bill reaches the floor of the House.

3. Attached for your information is a copy of each bill. In the event that you need to be kept posted on these bills, let us know.

STAT

Attachments
as stated

Distribution:

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OCA/LEG: (4 June 1986)

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — DAILY DIGEST

May 15, 1986

Committee Meetings

PROPOSED FISCAL SANCTIONS AGAINST STATES UNDER THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition held a hearing on the Department of Agriculture's proposed fiscal sanctions against States under the food stamp program. Testimony was heard from Senator Evans; John Bode, Assistance Secretary for Food and Consumer Services, USDA; and public witnesses.

STRATEGIC AND CONVENTIONAL WEAPON SYSTEMS AND VERIFICATION ISSUES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems, Arms Control and Disarmament Panel held a hearing on strategic and conventional weapon systems and verification issues. Testimony was heard from H. Allen Holmes, Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State.

The Panel also continued oversight hearings on the following legislation: H.R. 3100, to provide for a comprehensive bilateral and verifiable freeze between the United States and the Soviet Union on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons systems; H.R. 4542, to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds appropriated to the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy for the development, explosive testing, or production of strategic defense systems incorporating nuclear explosive devices; and H.R. 3442, Simultaneous Nuclear Test-Ban Act. Testimony was heard from Representatives Markey and Schroeder.

CLASSIFIED BRIEFING

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems, Arms Control and Disarmament Panel met in executive session to receive a classified briefing on arms control and verification. The Subcommittee was briefed by the following officials of the Office of International Security Affairs, Department of Energy: Arlie Bryan Siebert, Jr., Acting Director; and Ron Ewing, Director of Systems and Technology Division.

U.S. MINT AUTHORIZATION

Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage approved for full Committee action amended H.R. 4529, to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Mint for fiscal years 1987 and 1988.

Prior to this action, the Subcommittee held a hearing on this legislation. Testimony was heard

from Donna Pope, Director, United States Mint, Department of the Treasury.

OVERSIGHT

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education held an oversight hearing on the findings of a study entitled "Evaluation of Alternatives to Commodity Donation in the National School Lunch Program." Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities held an oversight hearing on Jobs Corps Centers closings and Slot Reductions. Testimony was heard from Roger Semerad, Assistant Secretary, Employment and Training, Department of Labor; F. Dale Robertson, Associate Chief, U.S. Forest Service, USDA; and Joseph Doddridge, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy, Budget and Administration, Department of the Interior.

FAIR INSURANCE COVERAGE ACT

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism approved for full Committee action H.R. 2741, Fair Insurance Coverage Act.

CONTROL OVER NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power held a hearing on the Department of Energy's implementation of controls over nuclear technology exports. Testimony was heard from Keith Fultz, Associate Director, Resources, Community and Economic Development Division, GAO; and from the following officials of the Department of Energy: Col. Edward Badolato, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security Affairs; and John Rooney, Chief of Operations, Political Military Security Affairs.

WAR POWERS, LIBYA, AND STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science continued hearings on War Powers, Libya, and State-Sponsored Terrorism. Testimony was heard from Representatives McHugh, Barton of Texas, and Hunter.

AID REQUEST FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs held a hearing on the supplemental aid request for the Philippines. Testimony was heard from Senator Melcher; Richard Armitage, Assistant Secretary, International Security Affairs, Department of Defense; John C. Monjo, Deputy Assistant Secretary, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Depart-

LEGI-SLATE Report for 99th Congress

Monday, June 2, 1986 10:26am (EDT)

Report for H.R.3100 "Comprehensive Nuclear Weapons Freeze and Arms Reduction Act of 1985"

As introduced in the House
Complete Text of this version

99th CONGRESS
1st Session

I

H. R. 3100

To provide for a comprehensive bilateral and verifiable freeze between the United States and the Soviet Union on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons systems.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

July 30, 1985

Mr. Markey (for himself, Mr. Mavroules, Mr. McKinney, Mrs. Schneider, Mr. Addabbo, Mr. St Germain, Mr. Edgar, Mrs. Burton of California, Mr. Yates, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Roybal, Mr. Leland, Mr. Frank, Mr. Oberstar, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Owens, Mr. Boland, Mr. Miller of California, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Lehman of Florida, Mr. Martinez, Mr. Wheat, Mr. Studds, Mr. Towns, Mr. Moakley, Mr. Ford of Michigan, Mr. Mrazek, Mr. Torres, Mr. Rahall, Mrs. Kennelly, Mr. Kostmayer, Mr. Downey of New York, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Evans of Illinois, Mr. Savage, Mr. Fauntroy, Mr. Morrison of Connecticut, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Kildee, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Dellums, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Bates, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Torricelli, Mr. Rodino, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Feighan, Mr. AuCoin, Mr. Vento, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Lehman of California, Mr. Gejdenson, Mr. Mineta, Mr. Brown of California, Mr. Sabo, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Matsui, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Levine of California, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Sikorski, Mr. Carr, Mr. Clay, Mr. Udall, Mrs. Collins, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Howard, Mr. LaFalce, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Walgren, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Bosco, Mr. Biaggi, Mr. Lowry of Washington, Mr. Bonior of Michigan, Mr. Rostenkowski, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Manton, Mr. Russo, Mr. Lantos, Mr. Moody, Mr. Waxman, Mr. Wirth, and Mr. Ford of Tennessee) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Rules, and Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for a comprehensive bilateral and verifiable freeze between the

LEGI-SLATE Report for 99th Congress

Monday, June 2, 1986 10:32am (EDT)

Description of H.R.3100

Measure, Sponsor and Short Title:

H.R.3100 by MARKEY (D-MA) -- "Comprehensive Nuclear Weapons Freeze and Arms
Reduction Act of 1985'

Official Title (caption):

A bill to provide for a comprehensive bilateral and verifiable freeze
between the United States and the Soviet Union on the testing, production, and
deployment of nuclear weapons systems.

Introduced on Tuesday, July 30, 1985

Cosponsors:

Currently 106 total (102 Democrats, 4 Republicans)
1 Withdrawn

Most recent addition was on Tuesday, December 17, 1985

Committee Referrals:

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Committee Schedules Pending for this Measure:

Currently, none

Most Recent Action:

05/15/86 -- IN THE HOUSE

Public oversight hearing held by PROCUREMENT AND MILITARY NUCLEAR SYSTEMS
SUBCOMMITTEE

LEGI-SLATE's Subject Keywords for this Measure:

-ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT	-MILITARY PROCUREMENT
-CLASSIFIED INFORMATION	-MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
-DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	-MILITARY (CONVENTIONAL) WEAPONS AND
-DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	SUPPLIES
-EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	+B1 BOMBERS
-INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY	-NATIONS OF THE WORLD
-INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND	+SOVIET UNION; U.S.S.R.; RUSSIA
CONFERENCES	-NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES
-LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT AND	-TREATIES AND EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS
INVESTIGATIONS	-WARS; NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

Existing Laws Cited in this Measure:

Currently none

See Also (Identical, Similar, or Related Procedural Measures):

H.R.1834 BY SCHROEDER (D-CO) -- Simultaneous Nuclear Test Ban Act

H.R.3442 BY SCHROEDER (D-CO) -- Simultaneous Nuclear Test-Ban Act

H.C.R.25 BY NEAL (D-NC) -- Resolution Seeking an Agreement with the Soviet
Union to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

LEGI-SLATE Report

Page 2

June 2, 1986

H.C.R.35 BY KRAMER (R-CO) -- Resolution Concerning the President's
 Commitment to Arms Control Policies
 H.C.R.36 BY BROWN, GEORGE (D-CA) -- Resolution Concerning the Escalating
 Arms Race
 H.C.R.126 BY HUNTER (R-CA) -- Resolution Concerning Nuclear Forces of the
 Soviet Union and U.S. Research and Development for Strategic
 Defense Systems
 H.C.R.176 BY SOLARZ (D-NY) -- Resolution Concerning a U.S.-Soviet Union Arms
 Control Agreement
 H.J.R.3 BY BEDELL (D-IA) -- Resolution Concerning the Prevention of
 Nuclear Explosive Testing
 H.J.R.11 BY KASTENMEIER (D-WI) -- Resolution Concerning a Space Based
 Weapons Treaty
 H.J.R.47 BY WEISS (D-NY) -- First Use of Nuclear Weapons, Provision
 H.J.R.68 BY NEAL (D-NC) -- Resolution Concerning Freeze and Reductions of
 Nuclear Weapons
 H.J.R.119 BY BOXER (D-CA) -- Nuclear Test Ban Challenge Act
 H.J.R.152 BY LEACH (R-IA) -- Resolution Concerning a Verifiable Nuclear
 Weapons Freeze and Reduction
 H.J.R.252 BY BROWN, GEORGE (D-CA) -- Space Weapon's Treaty Act
 H.J.R.272 BY HYDE (R-IL) -- Resolution Concerning a Nuclear Test Ban Agreement
 H.J.R.374 BY NEAL (D-NC) -- Resolution Concerning Arms Control Negotiations
 with the Soviet Union and Great Britain
 S.879 BY PROXMIRE (D-WI) -- Alternate Strategic Defense Initiative
 Authorization Act of 1986
 S.885 BY KERRY (D-MA) -- Anti-Satellite Weapons, Moratorium
 S.1500 BY KERRY (D-MA) -- Comprehensive Nuclear Weapons Freeze and Arms
 Reduction Act of 1985
 S.RES.19 BY DOLE (R-KS) -- Resolution Concerning the Meeting in Geneva of
 the Secretary of State with the Soviet Foreign Minister
 S.C.R.7 BY PROXMIRE (D-WI) -- Resolution Seeking a 6-Month Ban on the
 Testing of Nuclear Warheads
 S.C.R.29 BY SIMON (D-IL) -- Resolution Concerning an Agreement by the U.S.
 and the Soviet Union on the Deployment of Strategic Nuclear
 Missiles
 S.C.R.55 BY HART (D-CO) -- Resolution Concerning a U.S.-Soviet Union Arms
 Control Agreement
 S.J.R.1 BY KENNEDY (D-MA) -- Resolution Concerning a Mutual and Verifiable
 Freeze and Reduction in Nuclear Weapons
 S.J.R.179 BY KENNEDY (D-MA) -- Resolution Concerning Negotiations with the
 Soviet Union for a Verifiable Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

LEGI-SLATE Report for 99th Congress

Friday, May 30, 1986 3:42pm (EDT)

Report for H.R.4542 Strategic Defense Initiative Testing, Provisions to
Prohibit Expenditure of Appropriated Funds
As introduced in the House
Complete Text of this version

99th CONGRESS
2d Session

I

H. R. 4542

To prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds appropriated to the
Department of Defense or the Department of Energy for the development,
explosive testing, or production of strategic defense systems
incorporating nuclear explosive devices.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 9, 1986

Mr. Markey introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on Armed Services

A BILL

To prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds appropriated to the
Department of Defense or the Department of Energy for the development,
explosive testing, or production of strategic defense systems
incorporating nuclear explosive devices.

=====

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization of the Department
of Defense and cooperative programs under the management of the
Department of Energy are carrying out research programs that are designed
to investigate the feasibility of a non-nuclear defensive shield that the
President describes as a defense that will render nuclear weapons
impotent and obsolete.

(2) Deployment in outer space of a nuclear bomb-pumped X-ray laser or

LEGI-SLATE Report for 99th Congress

Friday, May 30, 1986 3:44pm (EDT)

Report for H.R.3442 Simultaneous Nuclear Test-Ban Act
As introduced in the House
Complete Text of this version

99th CONGRESS
1st Session

I

H. R. 3442

To provide for a mutual, simultaneous, verifiable cessation of the testing of nuclear warheads effective on or before January 1, 1986, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 26, 1985

Mrs. Schroeder (for herself, Mr. Frank, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Studds, Mr. Dellums, Mr. Kolter, Mr. Leland, Mr. Fauntroy, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Savage, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lowry of Washington, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Mrazek, Mr. Crockett, Ms. Kaptur, Mrs. Burton of California, Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Clay, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Towns, Mr. Rahall, Mr. Levine of California, Mr. Vento, Mr. Bosco, Mrs. Kennelly, Mr. Moody, Mr. Lehman of Florida, Mr. Martinez, Mr. Wirth, Mr. Rangel, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Oberstar, and Mr. Mineta) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for a mutual, simultaneous, verifiable cessation of the testing of nuclear warheads effective on or before January 1, 1986, and for other purposes.

=====

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Simultaneous Nuclear Test-Ban Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

LEGI-SLATE Report for 99th Congress

Monday, June 2, 1986 10:37am (EDT)

Description of H.R.3442

Measure, Sponsor and Short Title:

H.R.3442 by SCHROEDER (D-CO) -- Simultaneous Nuclear Test-Ban Act

Official Title (caption):

A bill to provide for a mutual, simultaneous, verifiable cessation of the testing of nuclear warheads effective on or before January 1, 1986, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, September 26, 1985

Cosponsors:

Currently 91 total (88 Democrats, 3 Republicans)

Most recent addition was on Tuesday, April 22, 1986

Committee Referrals:

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Committee Schedules Pending for this Measure:

Currently, none

Most Recent Action:

05/15/86 -- IN THE HOUSE

Public oversight hearing held by PROCUREMENT AND MILITARY NUCLEAR SYSTEMS
SUBCOMMITTEE

LEGI-SLATE's Subject Keywords for this Measure:

-ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

-NATIONS OF THE WORLD

-DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

+SOVIET UNION; U.S.S.R.; RUSSIA

-INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND
CONFERENCES

+UNITED KINGDOM; GREAT BRITAIN

-MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

-NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES

Existing Laws Cited in this Measure:

Currently none

See Also (Identical, Similar, or Related Procedural Measures):

H.R.1834 BY SCHROEDER (D-CO) -- Simultaneous Nuclear Test Ban Act

H.R.3100 BY MARKEY (D-MA) -- "Comprehensive Nuclear Weapons Freeze and Arms
Reduction Act of 1985"

H.C.R.25 BY NEAL (D-NC) -- Resolution Seeking an Agreement with the Soviet
Union to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

H.C.R.35 BY KRAMER (R-CO) -- Resolution Concerning the President's
Commitment to Arms Control Policies

H.C.R.36 BY BROWN, GEORGE (D-CA) -- Resolution Concerning the Escalating
Arms Race

H.C.R.126 BY HUNTER (R-CA) -- Resolution Concerning Nuclear Forces of the
Soviet Union and U.S. Research and Development for Strategic

LEGI-SLATE Report

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June 2, 1986

Defense Systems

H.C.R.176 BY SOLARZ (D-NY) -- Resolution Concerning a U.S.-Soviet Union Arms Control Agreement

H.J.R.3 BY BEDELL (D-IA) -- Resolution Concerning the Prevention of Nuclear Explosive Testing

H.J.R.11 BY KASTENMEIER (D-WI) -- Resolution Concerning a Space Based Weapons Treaty

H.J.R.47 BY WEISS (D-NY) -- First Use of Nuclear Weapons, Provision

H.J.R.68 BY NEAL (D-NC) -- Resolution Concerning Freeze and Reductions of Nuclear Weapons

H.J.R.119 BY BOXER (D-CA) -- Nuclear Test Ban Challenge Act

H.J.R.152 BY LEACH (R-IA) -- Resolution Concerning a Verifiable Nuclear Weapons Freeze and Reduction

H.J.R.252 BY BROWN, GEORGE (D-CA) -- Space Weapon's Treaty Act

H.J.R.272 BY HYDE (R-IL) -- Resolution Concerning a Nuclear Test Ban Agreement

H.J.R.374 BY NEAL (D-NC) -- Resolution Concerning Arms Control Negotiations with the Soviet Union and Great Britain

S.879 BY PROXMIRE (D-WI) -- Alternate Strategic Defense Initiative Authorization Act of 1986

S.885 BY KERRY (D-MA) -- Anti-Satellite Weapons, Moratorium

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S.C.R.29 BY SIMON (D-IL) -- Resolution Concerning an Agreement by the U.S. and the Soviet Union on the Deployment of Strategic Nuclear Missiles

S.C.R.55 BY HART (D-CO) -- Resolution Concerning a U.S.-Soviet Union Arms Control Agreement

S.J.R.1 BY KENNEDY (D-MA) -- Resolution Concerning a Mutual and Verifiable Freeze and Reduction in Nuclear Weapons

S.J.R.179 BY KENNEDY (D-MA) -- Resolution Concerning Negotiations with the Soviet Union for a Verifiable Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty